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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                          DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
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                                        ) File No. 22-cv-0098
) (WMW/JFD)
        Smartmatic USA Corp.,
        Smartmatic International
 4
        Holding B.V., and SGO
 5
        Corporation Limited,
                                            St. Paul, Minnesota
 6
               Plaintiffs,
                                            September 22, 2023
                                             2:58 p.m.
7
        VS.
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        Michael J. Lindell and
        My Pillow, Inc.,
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                Defendants.
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                   BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOHN F. DOCHERTY
               UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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                              (MOTIONS HEARING)
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           Proceedings reported by certified court reporter;
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       transcript produced with computer.
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	IN OPEN COURT
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4	THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. Please take
5	a seat.
6	We are here this afternoon for a hearing on the
7	defendant's motion defendants', plural, motion to
8	reconsider one component of a previously ruled-upon order
9	granting a motion to compel in part.
10	Let's begin with appearances, beginning with those
11	for the moving party, the defense.
12	MR. KAPLAN: Abraham Kaplan, Your Honor, for
13	defendants.
14	MR. PARKER: Andrew Parker, Your Honor, Parker,
15	Daniels, Kibort, for the defendants.
16	THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon to both of
17	you.
18	MR. PARKER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
19	For the plaintiff?
20	MR. BLOOM: Michael Bloom for Smartmatic.
21	MR. MANSKE: William Manske also for the
22	plaintiffs. Good afternoon, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
24	I thought what we would do is as the moving
25	party it looks like, Mr. Kaplan, you are arguing?

1	MR. KAPLAN: Correct, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Okay. So I thought 20 minutes,
3	20 minutes, and then some time for rebuttal left sort of at
4	Judge's discretion, depending on how much there is to rebut.
5	MR. KAPLAN: That sounds okay, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Okay. You have the floor.
7	MR. KAPLAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
9	MR. KAPLAN: Defendants recognize that motions to
10	reconsider are usually not granted often as a matter of
11	course, but defendants believe this is one of those
12	instances that it needs to be considered both because of the
13	gravity and the importance of the issues sought and the new
14	evidence and errors of fact from the original motion to
15	compel, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: All right. Two questions, I guess,
17	right off the bat, and I'm sorry to jump in with questions
18	so quickly.
19	But you described you used the adjective "new"
20	to describe the evidence. I or actually the law clerk
21	constructed a little timeline for this motion, and it
22	appears that you had your unsatisfactory interaction with
23	Mr. O'Brien out in Los Angeles about seven weeks before the
24	ruling on the motion to compel.
25	Is that, therefore I mean, how does that then

qualify as new evidence within the meaning of the standard for a motion for reconsideration?

MR. KAPLAN: Sure, Your Honor. So first, again, it's the discretion of the Court whether or not they want to consider items that could have been brought up in the supplemental record versus items then brought up in a motion to reconsider. So it's not an automatic waiver that we can't bring it up today. It's a discretion in front of Your Honor.

THE COURT: I agree with that. However, courts value consistency and predictability and therefore there are standards by which judges govern their discretion, and one of them is the new evidence rule, I'll call it that, that I have just described.

MR. KAPLAN: Sure. And, Your Honor, defendants are not only here today because of my interaction -- that specific one interaction with Mr. O'Brien. In fact, Mr. O'Brien's subsequent declaration and LA County's clerk's subsequent declaration perhaps make that a side issue of why we're here today, Your Honor.

Now, as an officer of the court, I do not submit declarations lightly in a case, and my interactions with Mr. O'Brien I fully stand behind. And Mr. O'Brien's interactions with defendants in this case and with the Court is one of the primary reasons why we're here today.

1 Because, Your Honor, when you submitted your 2 August order to the parties in this case directing 3 defendants to get information that was relevant in this 4 case, was important in this case, but to get it from 5 LA County, there's certain expectations --6 THE COURT: To be clear, I didn't say get it from 7 LA County. That was supplied by the parties later. When 8 you read the order, it says the availability of other means, 9 including Rule 45 subpoenas, is one factor in the Court's 10 decision. 11 MR. KAPLAN: Can I ask Your Honor if I'm missing 12 something? What else would be contemplated by that 13 statement besides going to LA County? 14 THE COURT: I left that to the parties. 15 said then and what I still believe now, but I'm sure you'll 16 have something to say about it, is that Smartmatic does not 17 have the source code and Smartmatic does not have the 18 exemplar voting machine, and so that statement in the order 19 was a statement of, as I think I put it, one cannot be 20 compelled to produce that which one does not have. 21 MR. KAPLAN: And that's precisely why we're here 22 today, Your Honor, because the statement in the order that 23 Smartmatic does not have the source code or a machine, it's 24 defendants' position that that is in error, and I would like

an opportunity to explain my argument to you.

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1 THE COURT: Well, you should because I didn't --2 if I missed it, point it out, but I didn't take that away 3 from your memorandum. Your memo was, as I read it, here are 4 the problems we're having with LA County. They don't return 5 phone calls. They don't respond to e-mails. Months go by. 6 Therefore compel Smartmatic to produce the source code and 7 the voting machine. 8 MR. KAPLAN: Understood, Your Honor, and 9 defendants' memorandum was written with the understanding 10 that LA County said they did not have this material. 11 So if possible, Your Honor, I would like to argue 12 all the potential arguments --13 THE COURT: Of course, yes. 14 MR. KAPLAN: -- why the motion to reconsider 15 should perhaps be considered and granted in this case --16 THE COURT: Um-hmm. 17 MR. KAPLAN: -- and we not be limited, because of 18 the unique circumstance in this case of an unexpected and 19 competing declaration being submitted, to be solely limited 20 to the original brief, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Go ahead. 22 MR. KAPLAN: So there's two broad categories of 23 information that the defendants are seeking from Smartmatic 24 in this case. The first is the source code used in the 2020 25 election and the second is an exemplar of the machine used

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       in the 2020 election.
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                 Now, I would like to start with the machine first,
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       and I think it's important because Smartmatic's relationship
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       with LA County for the machine is not of a contractor and
       inventor, Your Honor. It's of a licensor and a licensee.
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                 They built the machine for LA County to use in the
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       2020 election, and then under the contract they have a full
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       license to market and then attempt to sell that same
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       hardware to other jurisdictions across the United States and
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       across the world, and that's unique and this is not a fact
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       that came up in the original motion to compel between the
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       parties.
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                 THE COURT: Was that contract produced in
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       discovery?
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                 MR. KAPLAN: It was produced in discovery.
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                 THE COURT: How long have you had it?
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                 MR. KAPLAN: We've probably had it since February
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       or March, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: All right.
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                             Again, I'm not saying it could not
                 MR. KAPLAN:
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       theoretically have been brought up in the first motion, but
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       it wasn't considered in the parties' briefing or before this
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       Court.
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                 And can I -- I brought a copy of the contract
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             This was submitted in Mr. Bloom's declaration in the
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       first motion to compel. Can I present a copy to Your Honor?
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                 THE COURT: Are you introducing it as an exhibit?
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                 MR. KAPLAN: I am, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: Okay. Any objection?
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                 MR. BLOOM: No objection.
                 THE COURT: Received.
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           (Document handed to the Court)
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                 THE COURT: I'm going to mark this as Defense
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       Exhibit Number 1. It's not marked; is that correct,
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       Mr. Kaplan?
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                 MR. KAPLAN: Correct. This should be Defense
       Exhibit -- it could be Number 1.
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                 THE COURT: It will be Number 1.
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                 MR. KAPLAN: So I point the Court to page 7 of 72.
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       This is clause 2.4.1 where -- I'll give Your Honor an
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       opportunity to turn to it.
                 THE COURT: Okay.
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                 MR. KAPLAN: That "Effective upon achievement of
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       the deliverable," skipping to the next line, "the County
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       hereby grants the Contractor a perpetual, fully paid up,
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       sublicensable, nontransferable license...to use all plans,
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       diagrams, documentation, and tools relating to the Hardware
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       components of the VSAP Solution, as developed, modified,
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       maintained and supported by Contractor in accordance with
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       the terms of this contract (collectively, 'VSAP Hardware.'"
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Now, this is a very different position than the source code in this case, Your Honor. Smartmatic has the machines, they market the machines, and they have a part ownership of machines through this sublicense. On page 13 of plaintiffs' original motion to compel, they don't say that they don't have an exemplar They say they don't have a machine used in the 2020 election. And that wasn't our request in this case. Our request is for an exemplar, something similar, substantively identical to the machine. We didn't expect them to have a machine used in the 2020 election. So it's an interesting choice of words that they used when representing they do not have a machine. And we do believe that they have a machine in this case, Your Honor, and we would specifically like to hear plaintiffs' statements on this fact. THE COURT: Well, wait. Are you saying that you've got statements from plaintiff that they have such a machine or are you challenging plaintiff to include that in their argument? MR. KAPLAN: I am asking plaintiff to include it in their argument. THE COURT: Okay. So what do you have that supports the statement you just made, that plaintiffs, in

fact, do have a machine?

MR. KAPLAN: Your Honor, the contract grants them a license and we know, in fact, that they have been attempting to sell a machine that they used in LA County and other jurisdictions. Since 2020 their attempts to market the product to other jurisdictions is one of the crucial facts in this case.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Kaplan, would you agree that most of the things you've been talking about, maybe all of them, for the last five minutes is all stuff that you have had but that you have not put in your motion papers here, either in the motion to compel or in the motion for reconsideration?

MR. KAPLAN: I agree, Your Honor. I would point out that in the motion to compel we took plaintiffs' statements more at face value than perhaps we should have when they said they do not have a machine that was used in the 2020 election versus having an exemplar machine used in the 2020 election.

THE COURT: All right. So you have, then, apparently focused upon the difference between machine used in the 2020 election and exemplar machine. And on that ground you want the motion to compel re-opened or reconsidered?

MR. KAPLAN: On one of the grounds, Your Honor,

that would be one of the grounds to reconsider.

THE COURT: Okay. But why should I do that when all of this could have been in the motion to compel? I mean, it sounds as if you got a motion to compel. You didn't like the result, and that's understandable, and now you're looking for reasons to reconsider it and what you're doing is revisiting what I would consider tactical choices about which arguments to make in support of -- in the motion to compel litigation. Is that what's happening here? And if it is, how does it fit into the standard for a motion for reconsideration?

MR. KAPLAN: Well, Your Honor, we're here today because there's a compelling circumstance to revisit the motion to reconsider. Whether or not Mr. O'Brien's declaration is true of what he was saying, that he never told me certain things, is a compelling circumstance to come to this Court because of the conduct of LA County in dealing with the subpoena.

THE COURT: Maybe it's because it's Friday afternoon, but that, I'm afraid, kind of went by me. The conversations with Mr. O'Brien took place a long time before the motion to compel.

MR. KAPLAN: The original motion to compel, Your Honor?

THE COURT: The original motion to compel. I

1 mean, the conversations with Mr. O'Brien, as I understand 2 it, took place weeks before we had a decision on the motion 3 to compel. Am I right about that? MR. KAPLAN: A decision, Your Honor, but in terms 4 5 of the motion hearing, we argued it back in February. THE COURT: Right. And you didn't seek 6 7 supplemental briefing and you didn't go to Los Angeles to 8 seek to enforce your subpoena. You went ahead with the 9 hearing -- no. You went ahead and said nothing, got an 10 order that you did not like, and now we've got a motion to 11 reconsider. 12 I guess I'm not understanding why that's the route 13 that we're going down instead of while the motion was under 14 advisement saying: Hey, there's new information. Can I 15 please submit a supplemental brief or go to the Central 16 District of California and ask to have the subpoena enforced 17 because, you know, O'Brien, by your account, is 18 nonresponsive? 19 MR. KAPLAN: So, Your Honor, I think it's a little 20 more nuanced than that. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. KAPLAN: Because originally, after we had this 23 first motion in front of this Court, the reason why we did 24 not immediately file a motion to compel in LA County is to 25 not have two competing motions pending in two jurisdictions

1 at the same time. We'd be asking an LA County court to move 2 to compel on certain materials that the actual judge is 3 considering in the home jurisdiction. THE COURT: Am I correct that you have now filed a 4 5 motion to compel in the Central District? MR. KAPLAN: Correct, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: So now we've got competing motions. 8 MR. KAPLAN: Well, at this point, Your Honor, I 9 don't think defendants have any choice. We've been 10 stonewalled everywhere and we need to do whatever is 11 possible. Even though it's not normal motion practice, to 12 file two motions in competing jurisdictions for the same 13 issue. 14 And one more point, Your Honor, that at the 15 hearing in front of this Court, as the transcript shows, 16 this exact question came up, the question of should this 17 motion be decided in Minnesota or should this motion be 18 decided in California. And the Court agreed that the motion 19 would be heard in Minnesota. 20 So we're not saying that we should have counted 21 our eggs before they hatched, Your Honor, but our 22 understanding of where this was going to be litigated and 23 the potential effect of LA County saying they don't have 24 certain things wasn't fully realized by us until we got the

Court's August order, because we had understood that this --

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items would be litigated in Minnesota and not in California.

And to continue, Your Honor. So that relates to the hardware in this case. Relating to the source code, there are two copies of the source code, Your Honor.

There's a copy that's purportedly held in an escrow account, likely some third-party lab, that only LA County seems to have access to.

There's a separate, entirely different version of the source code. That version is held by an independent testing authority that it seems Smartmatic is the only one that has access to.

Smartmatic's contract with LA County is not over.

It goes through 2027, and the product is constantly

developed and improved. So it's defendants' position that

the statement to say that Smartmatic does not have access to

the source code or does not have the source code is in

error, Your Honor.

Both versions of the source code are held by third parties. Likely LA County and Smartmatic do not have actual possession on their own servers of the source code, but that's not the requirement under Rule 34. Under Rule 34, possession, custody, and control is what courts looked at. And the legal right to access and practical access are the real questions that we need to ask, and Smartmatic absolutely has that, Your Honor.

And something as important as this, that the entire case may turn on this issue of our expert's ability to examine and determine the susceptibility and the vulnerability of these machines, may be the deciding factor in this case.

And incidentally, Your Honor, today is the very day that expert reports in this case have to be submitted, and defendants' expert has to submit an incomplete report without being able to examine the actual products he's opining on because Smartmatic is refusing to produce what they have access to, and that's what we are asking the Court to reconsider.

And, again, finally, Your Honor, I just want to point out -- it's rehashing some of my statements before, but just to express it one more time to the Court -- that the defendants' statements in this case that are alleged in plaintiffs' Complaint talk about the hackability of the machines, they talk about the internet connectivity of the machines, and they talk about the machines being susceptible to vote manipulation. Basic discovery in this case would be an opportunity to examine the machines.

Plaintiffs argue that we didn't bring up this argument in our original motion, that we argued truth versus a recklessness of the statements. And I would point the Court to page 7 of our original motion to compel, and I will

quickly read it to the Court. We're requesting these items because those items will yield information with respect to whether Smartmatic's products could be used to attack the election, whether Smartmatic's technology could have been used to manipulate the election, was susceptible to hacking, were capable of being connected to the internet.

It was never defendants' position solely that we're seeking these machines and source code to establish that they were hacked, they were penetrated, they were connected to the internet. The question is susceptibility, because that turns on whether defendants' statements were reckless or not.

And unless Your Honor has any other questions, that's all I have.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BLOOM: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. BLOOM: As you can see, all defendants want to talk about this afternoon is the merits of the motion that Your Honor denied on August 1st, 2023. They say that they really, really need Los Angeles County's BMDs and source code, so the Court should reconsider its decision that it already made. Your Honor, a motion for reconsideration is not the forum for these arguments.

The requested relief -- the relief that they've

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requested is available only in extraordinary circumstances. All they have done to show a change in circumstances from your August 1, 2023 order is -- all they've done is talk about a meet-and-confer that occurred in June 2023 in which Smartmatic was not involved. We have identified three independent reasons why their motion fails. THE COURT: Well, let's skip to the one that you've already mentioned, which is extraordinary circumstances. You filed this lawsuit. I mean, you're the plaintiff. You're seeking at least a billion, with a "b," dollars in damages. The allegedly defamatory statements center upon hackability and the possibility of vote manipulation. And it does seem that the defense is having a very difficult time laying their hands upon the evidence that would show whether those statements are true, not true, were made with reckless disregard, were not made with reckless disregard. If that's not extraordinary circumstances, what is? MR. BLOOM: Your Honor, I think the extraordinary circumstances here is -- well, let me take a step back. think the fallacy with their argument is that, as Your Honor

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has already found, we do not possess the technology that they would need to actually challenge or to inspect -- to inquire whether those are -- to support their defenses on that. THE COURT: Can you obtain it, though? MR. BLOOM: Your Honor, as we mentioned in February 2023, we were very transparent with the Court about what we have. We have access to a database that's owned and maintained by Los Angeles County, and in that database we can access the source code that we prepared and sent to the independent testing authority and the trusted build file that the independent testing authority created. LA County -- after that process happened, by law LA County was required to put those -- that data in escrow. Smartmatic could not access the escrow. And then Los Angeles County accessed the escrow and put that data in the machines. And so based on those arguments and the

And so based on those arguments and the declarations we submitted, Your Honor determined on August 1, 2023 that we did not have possession, custody, or control of what they had actually requested. And that remains the case.

I understand that they say that they really, really need this data and the technology, but Your Honor has already determined that we don't have it and nothing has

changed in the six weeks --

you know, I am not happy that it's coming up at this
point -- is that this contract has been put into evidence,
Defense Exhibit Number 1, and it does say that Smartmatic
does have a license for this technology. And Mr. Kaplan has
put it to me that Smartmatic is actually trying to sell this
technology or market this technology, choose a verb of your
choice.

So does Smartmatic have access to this material such that they could, if ordered, have to produce it?

MR. BLOOM: Your Honor, we've always said if the Court ordered us to go into that database and get the code that was not put in the machines and that was -- ultimately it was put in escrow by LA County, we are willing to do it. We can't do it unless we have a court order, but if the Court were to order us to do it, we would do it.

THE COURT: Yes, but what happened on August 1st was that the representation was that the code that you could access is not the same code or might not be the same code that was actually used on election day.

So I guess the question is -- I mean, I've made the finding, and I'm so far sticking to it, that you don't have possession, custody, or control of the source code that was actually used in LA County on election day 2020.

And I guess just to bottom line it, Mr. Bloom, was I right or was I wrong?

MR. BLOOM: You were right, we do not. And

Ms. Ward -- I don't know if Your Honor had an opportunity to

look back at the transcript from the original motion to

compel. Ms. Ward was very clear, my colleague -- you

probably don't remember at this point -- she was very clear

that we have no reason to believe that the source code that

we have access to is any different than what was put in the

machines.

But we cannot confirm that it was the same. After it left our possession, it went into escrow. LA County took the escrowed source code and put it in the machines. We don't have access to that code. It absolutely should be the same. We cannot verify that it is. And so in that sense Your Honor determined that we don't have possession of what was used in the election in November of 2020.

Now, Your Honor, I did want to address the BMD point. Mr. Kaplan has said that we have possession of a BMD, and I do want to address that. It seems to be based on a new interpretation of their request. I think every party, and even the Court, understood that their request was for a machine that was actually used in the election.

Regardless, I think I can moot that point right now because, as part of our expert report that we'll be

1 serving today, we'll be noting that our expert inspected a BMD that we have. It was not used in the 2020 election. 2 3 does not run on the same source code or same version of the 4 source code that was used in the election. 5 We are going to be making that available for 6 inspection. I don't know if that's going to satisfy their 7 needs, but that is what we have in our possession and they 8 are going to be able to look at it. 9 THE COURT: All right. So who does have access to 10 what was indisputably used on election day in 2020? Is it 11 LA County? 12 MR. BLOOM: My understanding is that -- if we are 13 talking about the BMDs, LA County --14 THE COURT: BMD, source code, both, actually. 15 MR. BLOOM: Understood. LA County has possession 16 of the BMDs, is my understanding. When we even perform 17 maintenance on BMDs, it's in a facility that LA County 18 administers. 19 So I can't speak for LA County, if they want to 20 come up with a legal theory of how they don't have 21 possession of it. My understanding is they have possession 22 of it. 23 And as to the source code, my understanding is 24 also that if it is in escrow, then LA County can access it. 25 LA County may have something to say about that, but I do

1 know that, under law, LA County had to put it in escrow and 2 LA County put the escrow -- put the escrowed software into 3 the machines. 4 And we now know from the declaration that 5 Smartmatic submitted with its opposition to this case that 6 the escrowed source code has not been deleted, which means 7 that it still exists and it can still be obtained. THE COURT: And that is the source code that 8 9 beyond a doubt was used on election day? 10 MR. BLOOM: That's correct, Your Honor. 11 Now, Your Honor, I'll just make one more point. 12 think the Eighth Circuit is very clear on the circumstances 13 here. We've cited three different Eighth Circuit opinions. 14 We've cited an opinion from this district. They all say 15 that if you uncover new evidence that's relevant to a 16 pending motion, you have to come forward with that 17 information before the motion is decided. 18 Here defendants had every opportunity to do that. 19 They didn't. They waited until they got an adverse ruling 20 and then they brought it to your attention. We think that's 21 clearly improper under the Eighth Circuit policy. 22 Mr. Kaplan mentioned that they didn't do that 23 because of the risk of inconsistent rulings from the Central 24 District of California and this Court, and I'm at a loss as

to what those inconsistent rulings would be considering we

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       did not challenge the relevance of their request.
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                 I could see how had we challenged relevance, the
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       Central District of California may say, oh, this is relevant
       and Your Honor may have said, no, it's not and then we have
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       problem. I don't know where the inconsistency would have
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       come from.
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                 THE COURT: Well, what about the inconsistency
       that one order would have been directed to Los Angeles
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       County and another would have been directed to Smartmatic?
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                 MR. BLOOM: I don't see the problem in that.
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                 THE COURT: All right.
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                 MR. BLOOM: Either way they're getting what they
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       need, and we can determine -- we can meet and confer about
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       whether Smartmatic should be making code available for
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       inspection or whether just LA County should because they
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       have the escrowed version. I think that could have been
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       resolved very easily.
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                 THE COURT: All right. Anything further?
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                 MR. BLOOM: That's all, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Thank you.
                 MR. BLOOM: Thank you.
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                 MR. KAPLAN: Plaintiffs' counsel is flat-out wrong
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       that we did not ask for an exemplar and we only asked for
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       machines actually used in the 2020 election.
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                 THE COURT: Well, it does sound like you are going
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1 to get access to an exemplar, though. 2 MR. KAPLAN: So if I can cover that point in a 3 second, Your Honor? 4 THE COURT: All right. I'll wait. 5 I specifically cite the Court to MR. KAPLAN: 6 page 2 of plaintiffs' brief where they lay out each of our 7 requests that are at issue in this motion, and the first one 8 is an exemplar of each Smartmatic product used in the state 9 of California to administer the 2020 president election. 10 We asked for this information at the outset of 11 discovery, and it's astounding to hear that their expert is 12 going to opine by examining an exemplar of a machine that 13 has never been given to defendants until the close of 14 discovery in this case and we get 30 days to examine it to 15 do a rebuttal report. 16 So this is a machine that we asked for. This is a 17 machine they said cannot be disclosed in this case because 18 of the sensitivity. Yet they use it to prosecute defendants 19 and they never gave an example in discovery. That's 20 astounding, Your Honor, absolutely astounding, and massive 21 prejudice to the defendants in this case. It's 22 contradictory positions from plaintiffs and it's incredible

In our motion to compel asking for an exemplar

that they would represent that to the Court without any

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explanation why.

machine, they refuse it and their expert report opines on it by examining the machine that we wanted to look at at the beginning of this case.

And if the machines are different, why is their expert examining it? If this wasn't the machine used in the 2020 -- an exemplar of the machine used in the 2020 election, what relevance is it in this case?

Their expert is examining it because it is an exemplar, they did have possession, and now they're going to use it as a battle ax against defendants and not let defendants examine it and use it as a defense. I'm sorry, Your Honor.

Number two, the statement they have no reason to believe that the source code is different, I'm not aware that this came up in the transcript of the first motion to compel, Your Honor.

Smartmatic is the one responsible to change the source code for any changes necessary. The contract requires this, that LA County at any time, if they want to change, needs to go to the plaintiffs to make the change in the source code.

The theoretical possibility that LA County, who is a government who doesn't know anything about these machines, would unilaterally make a change to the source code that the contractor built I think is ridiculous,

Your Honor.

There's no evidence to believe that it was changed. That should not be a reason to withhold discovery in this case. And even in the small possibility that it was changed, let us do discovery on both. Let's see the source code that Smartmatic thought was good enough for the 2020 election and see what LA County said this isn't good enough, we're going to unilaterally change it and tweak it to make it different. We have an opportunity to see both.

During the hearing plaintiffs' counsel referenced Attorney Ward. She unequivocally said they have access to it. If the Court orders it, they can produce it. That is what we are asking plaintiffs to do in this case. They have possession, custody, and control; and we're asking they produce it.

Plaintiffs' counsel represents Smartmatic was not involved with our discussions with LA County. They went to get LA County's declaration to fight our ability to get material.

THE COURT: Well, by that standard, though, you would have been in discussions with LA County since you got a declaration. I mean, you filed a declaration of your interactions with them.

MR. KAPLAN: They didn't file a declaration of what they believe. I've been trying -- I filed a

declaration for myself. They didn't file a declaration from themselves. They went to Mr. O'Brien and presumably worked with him to develop a declaration. They went to LA County and presumably worked with them to develop a declaration, all to fight this motion in this court.

I want to remind the Court that this is in

LA County and LA County's counsel that have completely

ignored our attempts to reach them for a month and a half.

THE COURT: Which gets me back to my original -to the question I had when you were up here before. Why did
you not take action in LA, the Central District of
California, to enforce that subpoena?

I mean, I know you've talked about you didn't want competing motions, but one -- I mean, the inconsistency would be if LA County was ordered to do two inconsistent things by two courts or if Smartmatic was ordered to do two different things by two courts. But that was impossible here because one action was directed at Los Angeles County and one was directed at Smartmatic.

MR. KAPLAN: So, Your Honor --

THE COURT: I mean, this is the stuff that you are telling me is absolutely vital, these are the crown jewels of discovery in this particular case, and for months you did not try and get O'Brien to come -- to tell a judge to tell O'Brien to pick up the phone and respond.

1 MR. KAPLAN: So I know we said it already --2 THE COURT: I know. 3 MR. KAPLAN: -- but bringing a motion in 4 California federal court when the actual motion was being 5 fought in Minnesota is not something a party would normally 6 do, Your Honor. 7 And especially if that's sort of the main question 8 on whether this motion hinges on -- I think that that should 9 be recognized by the Court, that to ask us to go to LA and 10 represent to the court we need this information, when normal 11 discovery is gotten through a party, where the party said 12 they had access to it, where the party said if the Court 13 orders us we can produce it, to put up a potential burden on 14 a third party is not something that we normally would have 15 done. In hindsight, should we have done it? Absolutely. 16 And again I'm going to point the Court to the 17 transcript of the hearing where Your Honor told the parties, 18 sort of as a prelude, this is something that's going to be 19 decided in Minnesota. 20 And plaintiffs' statement that they didn't 21 challenge the relevance of the source code in the underlying 22 motion to compel I do not believe is accurate, Your Honor. 23 Plaintiffs put forward four or five arguments why the source 24 code should not be allowed to be examined in this case, and

one of the arguments was that defendants' statements were

25

outlandish, without a shred of proof, and that doesn't give them the ability to examine the source code. That's relevance. They're saying, outside of possession, outside of control, defendants don't deserve it in this case. They need to first come forward with more evidence of hacking, of internet connectivity, of all these items. So plaintiffs' position on that is mistaken, Your Honor. They did argue for a lot more than the fact that -- whether or not they had access to it.

And finally, Your Honor, I would like to point out to the Court that new information is not required in a motion to reconsider. I think we do have new information, but error alone is sufficient for the Court to potentially revisit its ruling and require them to produce a source code they have access to and a machine that they gave to an expert but refused to give to the defendants in this case.

Unless Your Honor has any other questions, that's all I have.

THE COURT: Thanks very much.

Mr. Bloom, I want to hear from you about
Mr. Kaplan's point that the first set of requests for
production of documents does say an exemplar of each
Smartmatic product. You have taken the position we don't
have the products that were actually used in the election,
but the request was for an exemplar. Your expert has

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1
       examined it, but the defendants don't have it.
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                 MR. BLOOM: That's correct, Your Honor.
 3
                 THE COURT: Come on up.
                 MR. BLOOM: Oh, okay. That's correct, Your Honor.
 4
 5
       We understood, even in the meet-and-confer process and
 6
       throughout the litigation, that exemplar of a machine used
 7
       in the 2020 election is a machine that was used in the 2020
       election.
 8
 9
                 It's also -- but it also doesn't matter,
10
       Your Honor, because whether we're talking about a machine
11
       that was used in the 2020 election or an identical copy of
       one that was used in the 2020 election, we don't have that.
12
13
                 What we're making available to them is a machine
14
       that is a BMD. It was not used in Los Angeles County.
15
       does not run on the version of the software that was used in
16
       Los Angeles County. And therefore we think, no matter how
17
       you slice that RFP, this was not responsive.
18
                 THE COURT: Well, apparently it was good enough
19
       for your expert to examine, though.
20
                 MR. BLOOM: I think that's a point for
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       cross-examination, Your Honor. I don't think it changes the
22
       fact that it wasn't responsive to the request. And either
23
       way, we are making that available to them now.
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                 THE COURT: All right.
                                         Thank you.
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                 Let's take a five- or ten-minute recess.
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           (Recess taken at 3:42 p.m.)
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 3
           (3:55 p.m.)
 4
                              IN OPEN COURT
 5
                 THE COURT: All right. This will be short.
 6
       motion is under advisement and order to follow. All right?
7
                 Anything else for today, Mr. Kaplan?
                 MR. KAPLAN: No, Your Honor.
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 9
                 THE COURT: Mr. Bloom?
10
                 MR. BLOOM: No, Your Honor.
11
                 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks very much. Court is
12
       adjourned.
13
           (Court adjourned at 3:55 p.m.)
14
15
                I, Lori A. Simpson, certify that the foregoing is a
       correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
16
       above-entitled matter.
17
                     Certified by: <u>s/Lori A. Simpson</u>
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                                     Lori A. Simpson, RMR-CRR
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